



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

Patrons:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Annual Report

1922-23

FOUNDED 1868

Headquarters:

224-6-8 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

THE cost of printing being still very high, the Council consider it advisable, in the interests of economy, to issue the Report in abridged form.

Records of contribution may be seen at the Institute's Headquarters or at its Branches.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

of the

National Institute for the Blind

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

For the year ended MARCH 31st, 1923

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SOUTHERN BRANCH. Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Isle of Wight. *Office:* 21 Portland Street, Southampton. *Secretary:* B. G. Hastings.

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND. *Office:* 224-6-8 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. *Joint Secretaries:* H. C. Preece and E. H. Williams.

"SUNSHINE HOUSE"
(Blind Babies' Home)
CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS

"SUNSHINE HOUSE"
(Blind Babies' Home)
SOUTHPORT, LANCS

FOUNDED
1868

INCORPORATED
1902

HEADQUARTERS
OF THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE
FOR THE BLIND
GREAT PORTLAND ST
LONDON

CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE
for Blind Girls
HERTS

GUEST HOUSE
for the Aged Blind
HOOLE BANK, CHESTER

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

PATRONS:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

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His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

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His Grace the Duke of Newcastle

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland

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C. F. Denny, Esq.

W. H. Harford, Esq.

Douglas A. Howden, Esq.

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Henry Stainsby

Auditors :

Jackson, Pixley & Co., 58 Coleman Street, E.C.2

Bankers :

The Westminster Bank, Ltd.,
Harley Street Branch, 154 Harley Street, W.1

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
of the
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
for the financial year ended 31st March, 1923

WHEN presenting our Report for the year ended March 31st, 1922, we considered it our duty to make a clear statement of the many difficulties with which we were confronted, and to express the hope that the sympathy and generosity of our supporters would enable us to surmount the obstacles which appeared to bar the progress of the National Institute.

We are now able to report that, although faced throughout the past year with the exceedingly grave financial and industrial conditions which, as the aftermath of the war, affected all private and national undertakings, we have nevertheless been enabled to continue the work of the Institute on progressive lines. This is due to the sympathy and practical assistance of the public, and to the application of the most rigid economies. The latter have in some minor cases limited our activities on behalf of the blind, but generally speaking our national work has not been adversely affected. While this general result has been very gratifying, the year has nevertheless been an extremely anxious one, as will be realised by reference to the attached accounts which show a heavy deficiency on the year's work. We have now reached a point when expenditure must be brought within income, and this can be effected only by further cutting down (or closing) departments or securing a greater measure of financial support. If a sense of thankfulness for the inestimable gift of sight, which is inherent in all who can see, can only be aroused and maintained, then we may safely predict that the future need cause no trepidation.

No charitable work yields so rich a harvest as work for the blind. A perusal of the details of the ameliorative work in which we are engaged must convince everybody that the curtailment of even one of our activities through lack of funds to continue it would be a matter of sincere regret.

The National Institute is the largest institution for the blind in the world. Its activities cover a wide field, dealing as they do with the blind from babyhood to old age. A glance at some of the excerpts from letters received from blind people will show how the work of the Institute is appreciated. We hope and believe that public sympathy will permit us to continue and extend this work.

Books and Periodicals for Blind Readers.

The National Institute is the largest publishing house for the blind in the world, and the publication of books and periodicals in tactile type is one of the most attractive and beneficial features of its work. The value of such work to the blind is inestimable ; it has accordingly always been a primary object in the Institute's policy to keep up a steady production of embossed literature. That such work necessitates considerable expenditure can be shown by one fact alone. A Braille volume of average size costs 16s. to produce ; it is sold to the blind in the United Kingdom for 4s., whilst a large number of books are distributed free of charge to those who cannot afford even that sum. Again, a book which can be obtained for sighted readers at, say, half-a-crown, may possibly fill ten volumes when embossed, and thus cost the Institute a sum of £8 per copy to produce.

It was stated in last year's annual report that lack of funds had compelled the Institute to publish a lesser number of books than in the previous year, and fears were expressed that further curtailment would be necessary. It is satisfactory to report, therefore, that the output of last year has been more or less maintained. But this output is not enough. The vastness of the literary field and the continuous and growing demand of the blind for all kinds of literature, render an increase in book production an immediate necessity.

With a view to making the Institute's publications as valuable and representative as possible, an advisory committee of experts in different branches of literature is to be formed.

A glance at the Braille and Moon catalogues will show that the field covered is of the widest extent. History and biography, science, poetry, essays, educational works, devotional works, fiction—all find a place, while the list of periodicals—a very needful provision—is as follows :—

<i>Braille Mail</i>	...	A weekly newspaper.
<i>Nuggets</i>	...	A weekly magazine containing short, interesting and informative paragraphs.
<i>Progress</i>	...	The oldest embossed English magazine ; the organ of the blind world.
<i>Literary Journal</i>	...	A monthly review of current topics and literature.
<i>School Magazine</i>	...	An educational and instructive monthly for boys and girls.
<i>Comrades</i>	...	A magazine for children.
<i>Musical Magazine</i>	...	A periodical dealing with topics of interest and value to the blind musician.
<i>Massage Journal</i>	...	The official organ of the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.

Moon Magazine ... The only periodical in Moon type.
The Beacon ... A letterpress monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the blind.
Channels of Blessing A magazine dealing with religious and devotional subjects.

An idea of how these periodicals are appreciated by blind readers may be gathered from the following extracts from a great number of unsolicited letters recently received :—

" We look forward to the 'Braille Mail' every week ; the news contained therein is so beautifully selected and splendidly arranged."

" I really think the 'Literary Journal' becomes more and more interesting and useful as time goes on. The literary and historical articles especially I deeply appreciate."

" I want to say that I have lately sampled your magazines, and consider them very fine without exception, and would subscribe to all of them if I had time to read them and space to store them."

" I very much doubt if there is a magazine in existence in ink-print or otherwise which will compare with 'Progress'."

" Every month 'Progress' becomes more fascinating. It is indeed a magazine for us all to be proud of."

" I have been a reader of your magazine 'Progress' since May, 1910, and have marked with interest and appreciation the lucidity with which you have always dealt with not only affairs connected with the blind, but also world problems and national matters, home and garden notes, treatises on various handicrafts, science, poetry, and last but not least, 'heart-easing' mirth."

As most people know, there are two embossed types—Braille and Moon. Braille can be mastered by a quick intelligence and diligent application in a short time, some readers becoming so expert as to be capable of reading unknown passages with greater facility than many sighted readers. But to those who lose their sight in later life, with hands perhaps hardened by manual labour, the acquisition of a knowledge of Braille is a very difficult task. For their benefit the Moon type is provided, and the readers of books and periodicals in this type form a very considerable section of the blind community. Accordingly, great attention is paid by the National Institute to increasing the output of Moon literature.

The numbers of books and periodicals in Braille and Moon respectively published during the year ended March 31st, 1923, are as follows :—

Braille Publications

Literature :

Bound volumes	...	...	...	...	...	5,266
Book pamphlets, instruction cards and alphabets					...	10,267
Magazines	...	...	...	...	...	99,444
Newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	112,690

Braille Book Plates :

Literature, including magazines and newspapers	...	17,309
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Moon Publications

Literature:

Bound volumes	3,451
Magazines and pamphlets	36,647

Moon Book Plates:

Literature, including magazines and pamphlets, etc.	...	4,172
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A serious difficulty experienced during the year has been the gradual accumulation of stereotyped plates. The position threatens to become serious, unless sufficient funds are available to enable the Institute to print from the plates in stock, and thus put into circulation the results of a considerable amount of labour and expenditure of money. The plates already stereotyped and ready for printing represent a mass of new literature for which there is a constant demand and at present no supply.

It may be said that new plates should not be stereotyped unless funds are available for printing and publishing, but the cessation of stereotyping would throw out of work a number of blind employees, and indefinitely stop book production.

Some idea of the large quantity of Braille literature already provided by the Institute can be gathered from the following figures.

The total number of publications issued since 1916 up to the end of the period now under review is over one and a half million, including :—

Braille volumes	...	...	...	...	107,479
" pamphlets	...	...	...	...	171,851
" magazines	...	...	...	...	435,937
" newspapers	...	...	...	...	797,349
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	1,512,616

As briefly mentioned above, all embossed books published by the National Institute are sold at a 75 per cent. reduction on cost price to the blind of the United Kingdom. To the blind in other parts of the British Empire, a 50 per cent. reduction is allowed, while books are sold at cost price only to the blind in foreign countries. The total value of these concessions during the year, together with other free gifts, not including those to the National Library, mentioned below, was £8,169.

During the year, the National Institute supplied, free of all cost, the following books, pieces of music, etc., amounting in value to £1,733 (Braille) and £745 (Moon), to the National Library for the Blind for free circulation amongst its readers :

Braille volumes	...	...	...	...	2,165
" pamphlets	...	...	...	...	14
" magazines and newspapers	...	...	...	...	684
Book volumes	...	...	...	...	1,042
" pamphlets	...	...	...	...	124
" magazines	...	...	...	...	72
Music volumes	...	...	...	...	91
" pamphlets	...	...	...	...	1,341

It is interesting to note that since the year 1918-19 the gifts to the National Library amount to 44,063 volumes, pieces of music, pamphlets, and current literature.

In connection with the Institute's embossed publications, we wish to express our most cordial thanks to the many publishers and authors who have so kindly given permission to reproduce their publications without any fee for the use of their copyright.

We also desire warmly to thank the Press for their continuous generosity, displayed on many occasions and in various ways, towards the blind community and the work of this Institute.

Manuscript Department.

About four years ago it became apparent that there was real need for a department where students could obtain, at the shortest possible notice, Braille transcriptions of books for their studies. At that time the duplicating of all kinds of books by blind copyists was the main feature of the Manuscript Department ; but with the increasing demands for educational books, the transcription of light literature was discontinued, and now blind students, tutors, lecturers and others rely on the Department for a regular supply of literature which enables them to carry out their respective studies. At the moment our Students' Library possesses more than two thousand volumes of Braille, including such typical works as :—

History of Greek Literature (Mahaffy) ; Commentary on Herodotus ; Classical Dictionary (Merrindin) ; First and Second Anglo-Saxon Reader (Sweet) ; French Renaissance in England (Sydney Lee) ; History of Philosophy (Webb) ; Psychology (McDougall) ; Inorganic Chemistry (Walker) ; Political Thought in England (E. Barker) ; Evolution of States (Robertson) ; England under the Yorkists (G. Thorlby) ; Il Principe (Machiavelli) ; Mediæval and Modern History (Myers) ; Introduction to Mediæval History (Emerton) ; Europe Since 1815 (Hazen) ; English Law (Jenks) ; Stephens' Commentaries ; and Bankruptcy (Ringwood).

All these books are transcribed into Braille by a staff of volunteers, numbering about 150, who themselves supply the necessary paper. One volunteer alone has transcribed 30 volumes in one year, another 24, and several send in an average of from 15 to 20 volumes annually. No task is too heavy, difficult or uninteresting for them to undertake, and if a special work is required within a certain time, someone is

always willing to transcribe it. The deepest gratitude is due to these enthusiastic and voluntary helpers from all who have at heart the education and intellectual well-being of the blind.

During the year under review, 875 volumes have been produced by this Department.

At first a certain amount of difficulty was experienced in the transcription of technical books, owing to the limitations of Braille; but the Institute's volunteer helpers have become expert in the arrangement of foreign works of all descriptions, and numerous testimonies have been received as to the high standard of their work. All volunteers are trained by the Department, or by one of the volunteer teachers attached to it, and it is necessary to obtain the Institute's certificate of proficiency before beginning book work. In this way a high standard is maintained.

The following letter gives some idea of the value of this work to blind students:—

"I am instructed by the Fawcett Club (Oxford) to communicate to you the appreciation which we feel for the way in which the National Institute has met the need, long felt by all blind students, of a library such as has been collected by your Manuscript Department. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to over-estimate the benefit derived from this library by those who utilise it, especially as to the ever-increasing opportunity it is affording them of meeting the normal students on more equal terms. Another circumstance which renders it so much the more valuable is the fact that it has behind it all the advantages of organisation which are, more or less, necessarily confined to the National Institute. We feel, therefore, that it is no exaggeration to say that it is to your library first that the student looks for the satisfaction of his needs."

(Signed) H. J. Hargreaves, Hon. Sec.,
Fawcett Club, Oxford.

Numbers of similar letters are received regularly from students who have obtained distinction in examinations and owe success in no small degree to the help they have received from the Manuscript Department, and who know that they can look for further help if required when they have obtained employment; for it will be realised that in all professions it is absolutely necessary to keep up-to-date in book knowledge.

Mention must be made of the actual value in money of the work of the volunteer helpers. When it is realised that a sheet of Braille, if given to a paid worker, costs 8d., and that the cost of producing one Braille volume is from £2 10s. to £3, and more in the case of foreign work, making a total value of books received from volunteer helpers during the year about £2,500, some idea of the splendid work accomplished by them may be gathered.

Braille examinations are also conducted by the Institute, and 105 candidates have taken the examination during the past year, of whom 64 gained certificates. The test papers are sent as far away as Australia.

New Portable Edition of the Bible.

Mention was made in our last report of the necessity for renewing the plates of the Bible in Moon type, and for a new and more portable edition of the Bible in Braille. The latter need being urgent, the preparation of the new edition has begun, and a special appeal has been made for funds to cover the cost of the preparation of the plates from which the Bible will be printed. It is hoped that the sum required—£1,100—will soon be forthcoming.

This edition of the Bible (Authorized Version) will occupy 74 handy volumes, and will entail the preparation of 2,592 plates. A volume will measure 11 ins. by 11 ins. by 1½ ins., and will be sold at the nominal price of 1s. Four complete books of the Bible, comprising six volumes have already been completed, and other portions are in hand.

A Moon Newspaper.

During recent months we have had under consideration the publication of a newspaper in the Moon type. With a view to finding whether the issue of such a newspaper would meet with approval, the readers of Moon have been widely canvassed, and the response has been definitely in favour of the publication. Consequently, the first issue will soon be published. It is interesting to note that such a newspaper will be the only one of its kind in the world. It will be much appreciated by old people, particularly those who are suffering from the double handicap of blindness and deafness. We know as a fact that some of these terribly isolated people only get news when it is several months old.

In connection with Moon printing, we are also happy to report that after extended experiments, better methods of producing Moon literature have been discovered, and these will shortly be introduced.

Music Department.

The period under review was marked in this department by an epoch-making event in the publication by the National Institute of the greatly needed new "Key" to Braille Music Notation, briefly mentioned in last year's report. In 1913 a committee of Braille music experts was formed, consisting of the following:—Messrs. W. G. Cleverly; James Dawber, Mus. Bac., Cantab.; P. T. Mayhew, Music Department, National Institute for the Blind; H. C. Oke, A.R.A.M., L.R.A.M.; T. G. Osborn, F.R.C.O., Head Music Master, School for the Blind, Swiss

Cottage, London, N.W. ; H. E. Platt, Head Music Master, Royal Institution for the Blind, Birmingham ; H. V. Spanner, Mus. Bac., Dunelm, L.R.A.M., F.R.C.O. ; A. C. Strangways ; H. C. Warrilow, F.R.C.O., Director of Music at the National Institute (Chairman of the Braille Music Notation Committee) ; H. F. Watling, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., Professor of Music, Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London, S.E. ; and Edward Watson, Secretary of the Music Department of the National Institute. This committee was authorised by the Institute to revise the notation system so as to render it adequate for modern requirements. As the result of nine years' experiment and conference, the 1922 Key was compiled, the result being that blind musicians and students have now not only a highly perfected system of notation, but also an up-to-date text-book elucidating its principles. The value of this great achievement cannot be over-estimated, the blind musician now having a method as adequate for his purposes as that of the staff notation for the sighted.

Another important project has also this year been brought to a successful issue, namely, the completion of "The National Institute Edition of the Works of British Blind Composers." By means of this special ink-print edition—strictly confined to representative works by blind musicians—24 publications, comprising 54 separate pieces, have been introduced to the public : 14 for pianoforte, 6 for organ, 4 for voice. The number of copies printed in this edition is 42,000, of which nearly 10,000 copies have been sold since 1921, when the first numbers of the edition were placed on the market. This gratifying public reception has eminently justified the venture and is exceedingly satisfactory, as the edition is necessarily only in its infancy. The English and American musical press are unanimous in approbation of the excellence of the output. Already two works have been spontaneously selected by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, and by the Guildhall School of Music, as test pieces for their Advanced Grade "Local Centre" Examinations, operating all over the British dominions. Four have been adapted and published as "Pianola" records by the *Æolian* Company, while some of the foremost organ recitalists of the day are continually including the organ pieces in their programmes. It is important to note that all composers' royalties benefit the respective composers, and are handed over to them by the Institute.

A special scheme of organ recitals came into being as a branch of the Institute's work in the Spring of 1922, with the primary object of bringing blind organists and composers into greater public recognition, special prominence being given in recital programmes to the "National Institute Edition." During the year 50 recitals have been given in various churches in the area of Greater London, including several series

in well-known City churches. Blind organists have also participated with eminent sighted performers in several well-established recital series in London.

In addition to these recitals, there are the long-established free organ recitals in the Armitage Hall of the National Institute, while the organ is always available to blind students who wish to practise for the examinations of the Royal College of Organists.

The output of Braille type music for the year was as follows :—

Music plates embossed	...	...	...	...	2,024
Music volumes published (collections of pieces and text-books)	...	...	...	...	1,336
Music pamphlets (the Braille equivalent of sheet music) published	...	...	...	...	7,290

We desire to record our deep appreciation of the whole-hearted generosity of music publishers and owners of copyright in acceding at all times to the request for permission to have Braille copies made and published for the use of the blind. By this means hundreds of blind students have been enabled to prosecute their studies and ultimately not only to earn a livelihood but to keep up to date with modern requirements. We trust that this will give gratification to those by whose kindness in the first instance these satisfactory results were made possible.

Broadcasting and recording work generally seem to offer new and promising openings, and blind artistes have already obtained a number of auditions and promises of more. It is with confidence that we look forward to further developments, especially as 1922 has been a year marked by unprecedented recognition from every direction of the now thoroughly established claims of blind musicians.

Designs, Apparatus, Models, etc.

Although it has been found necessary, for reasons of economy, to restrict the activities of this department, a considerable amount of valuable service has been rendered by loaning to schools and institutions for the blind throughout the country models of various kinds, including architectural models ranging from St. Paul's Cathedral to a country house : bridges, canal locks, dissected maps, and models of common objects.

A unique feature of the Institute's work is the production of apparatus and games for the use of the blind. A few of the principal articles procurable from the Institute are :—

Braille writers, Braille shorthand writers, pocket frames, pen and pencil frames, arithmetic and algebra frames, chess, draughts, cards, dominoes, etc., tape measures, foot rules, watches, etc.

A fully illustrated catalogue of apparatus can be obtained on application.

Blind Employees.

It is with special pleasure that we record the fact that in carrying out its work the Institute makes a special feature of the employment of the blind. During the year under review a sum of £68,684 was expended in salaries, wages, etc., to 332 blind employees actively engaged in all branches of the Institute's work. The majority of the collecting staff are blind; embossed books are stereotyped by the blind; proofs are corrected by them; music is prepared by trained blind workers; practically the entire work of the Home Teaching branch is carried on by blind home teachers; blind telephonists and shorthand-typists are employed at Headquarters; several of the most important executive positions, such as the organizers of the Greater London Fund, the organist and director of music, the superintendent of the After-Care department, the principal of the Massage School, are filled by blind men. The principle of employing the blind to carry on ameliorative work in connection with their fellows has been characterized by marked success, and largely assists also in solving the very grave question of unemployment.

Grants to Local Institutions.

The principle of co-operating with local institutions for the blind, expressed in our last report and exemplified in the formation of the Greater London Fund, has again been followed during the period under review, and allocations and grants amounting to a total of £28,525, in addition to £11,000 from the Greater London Fund for the Blind, referred to later, were made to the following institutions:—

		£	s.	d.
Devon :				
Devon & Western Counties Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, Devonport	25 0 0
North Devon Home Teaching Society for the Blind	200 0 0
West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter	30 0 0

Durham :

Darlington Blind Welfare & Home Teaching Society for the Blind		200	0	0
Hartlepool Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	200 0 0
Northern Counties Blind Society, North Shields	...	...	...	100 0 0
Sunderland and Durham County Royal Institute for the Blind	...	1,300	0	0
Less donations received	...	238	1	3
		<hr/>		
		1,061	18	9

Essex :

Mayor of Southend's Fund for the Blind	87 0 7
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Glamorganshire :

Cardiff Institute for the Blind	2,750 0 0
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			£	s.	d.
Gloucestershire :					
Bristol—Clifton Home for Blind Women	97	3	1
Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Society for the Blind	400	0	0
Hampshire :					
Portsmouth Brotherhood Social Club for the Blind	...	...	200	0	0
Southampton Association for the Blind	...	...	300	0	0
Kent :					
Faversham Local Committee for the Blind	...	...	19	10	0
Lancashire :					
Barrow-in-Furness Home Teaching Society for the Blind	...	...	150	0	0
Burnley and District Blind Society	...	...	10	0	0
Liverpool—School for the Indigent Blind, Hardman Street			500	0	0
Liverpool—Workshops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind	...	...	4,500	0	0
Manchester—Henshaw's Institution for the Blind	...	...	4,500	0	0
London :					
Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs	...	...	168	2	11
Deptford and District Society for the Welfare of the Blind	...	...	5	0	0
Home Teaching Society for the Blind	...	...	4,450	0	0
Monmouthshire :					
Newport and Monmouth Blind Aid Society	...	...	461	0	0
Norfolk :					
Norwich Institution for the Blind	...	...	400	0	0
Northumberland :					
Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society	...	...	250	0	0
Newcastle—Royal Victoria School for the Blind	...	...	350	0	0
Newcastle—Workshops for the Adult Blind	...	...	1,300	0	0
Staffordshire :					
National Union of Professional and Industrial Blind, West Bromwich Branch Benevolent Fund	...	...	10	0	0
Wolverhampton Society for the Blind	...	...	168	14	6
Sussex :					
Brighton Blind Relief and Visiting Society	...	...	390	0	0
Worcestershire :					
Worcester College for the Blind	...	...	711	17	11
Yorkshire :					
Barnsley Association for Visiting and Teaching the Blind	...	...	400	0	0
Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind (apportionment of Bradford Sportsmen's Effort)	1921-22 £500 0 0 1922-23 £870 0 0				
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind	...	...	1,370	0	0
Leeds United Institution for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb	...	...	204	5	5
Esperanto Ligilo (Esperanto Magazine for the Blind)	...	...	2,540	0	0
Total	...	...	£28,525	12	3

It should be noted that in addition to financial allocations and grants, all institutions for the blind in the British Isles are supplied with books, periodicals, educational literature, music, etc., at *one quarter* of the cost of production, and that all our activities are for the benefit of the blind of the country, which is the Institute's justification for appealing to the whole nation for support.

Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Full particulars were given in last year's report of the formation and organisation of the Greater London Fund for the Blind. It will be recollected that this Fund is a central fund conducted by the National Institute for the benefit of the nine leading workshops and institutions for the blind in London. Last year the Fund was an experiment ; this year it is an accomplished fact. Although the difficulties of raising money for charitable purposes have by no means decreased, we have, nevertheless, succeeded not only in maintaining but increasing the income of the Fund, so that the net result for the last twelve months slightly exceeds that of the previous fifteen months. Many new sources of income have been accessible only by reason of the combined nature of the Fund. The year's work has more than ever convinced us of the soundness of the original idea and the necessity for still closer co-operation towards the ultimate elimination of individual appeals.

A special department has been organised to deal with social events and in this connection a band of volunteer workers, known as "Helpers of the Blind," has been formed, and their efforts are of the greatest value to the Fund. The Fund is especially indebted to the Lady Terrington who, by her whole-hearted personal efforts in organising various functions, has greatly contributed to its success.

That there is increasing public recognition of the Fund is shown by the steady growth of our Geranium Day, which we hope will soon count as one of the great charitable events of the year. In 1922 the results of this effort were 25 per cent. higher than in 1921, and there is every indication of a similar increase in 1923.

We have received many assurances that the assistance given through the Fund has been of the greatest value in helping individual institutions through a period of financial stringency previously unknown in their history. We give below the amounts allocated during the year, on a mutually prearranged basis, to the various participating societies :—

Barclay Workshop for Blind Women (with which is amalgamated Eyes to the Blind Society) ...	747	1	6
Blind Employment Factory (Department of the Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead) ...	1,378	8	0
Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind ...	2,648	14	7
London Association for the Blind ...	2,530	4	4
The London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind ...	1,804	0	8
Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind (Special Grants) ...	1,000	0	0
National Institute for the Blind ...	10,000	0	0
West London Workshops for the Blind (now amalgamated with the London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind) ...	266	12	9
The Workshop for the Blind of Kent ...	624	18	2
	£21,000	0	0

It is noteworthy that in raising this Fund, blind workers have largely been employed, and that the sum paid to them and their guides during the period under review amounted to £12,000.

We should like to emphasize the fact that in connection with this Fund we are striving to build up a regular annual income, so that the participating institutions may be placed on a sound financial basis. We feel sure the public will appreciate the value of the Fund, and will give it their generous and consistent help.

Exhibition.

Since the close of the financial year, but before the issue of this report, an exhibition and demonstration of work and activities of the institutions benefiting by the Greater London Fund for the Blind was held at the headquarters of the National Institute. This unique exhibition created a great deal of interest in the Press and amongst the general public. The exhibition was an endeavour to show that the aim behind all ameliorative work for the blind is to help them to help themselves. Visitors were afforded an opportunity of seeing what the blind can actually do, and of how they are taking full advantage of the opportunities afforded them. At the same time it accentuated the urgent necessity of continuing and extending all educative, ameliorative and relief work on their behalf. The exhibits included displays of the products of blind workers employed in the London workshops ; books, music, models, apparatus, etc., manufactured and supplied by the National Institute ; blind workers engaged in various handicrafts ; stereotyping, printing and binding of Braille books ; a blind shorthand-typist at work ; a blind reader ; a demonstration by blind masseurs ; a blind home teacher ; educational methods adopted at the Chorley Wood College for Blind Girls ; the blind babies from Sunshine House ; a demonstration of the optophone, etc. The exhibition was opened by the Countess of Yarborough, and organ recitals by blind organists were

given throughout the exhibition. There was a very good attendance, and the following brief extracts show the impression created by the exhibition on the Press :—

"The exhibition at the National Institute deserves to be visited if only that those blessed with sight may see what wonderful things the blind can do, and how the donations to institutions for the blind are used The exhibition, in its originality and scope, is the first of its kind to be held in this country. The exhibition definitely suggests that the blind may become self-supporting." *The Times*

"The appearance of the blind babies was a touching incident in an occasion of importance to the civilian blind in the London area." *Morning Post*

"An exhibition which should make a great appeal to public sympathies . . . The exhibition completely dispels any illusion as to the blind being a burden on the nation, and the spirit it fosters is that of individuals who refuse to be defeated by the greatest handicap in life." *Daily Telegraph*

"Astonishing glimpses of the work of the blind are given throughout this week at the exhibition at the National Institute for the Blind The most cheerful workers in London were the blind demonstrators." *Daily Mail*

"The invention which has brought the blind nearer normality than any other is probably the little machine which enables them to take down dictation by reproducing a special system of shorthand in Braille type on a paper ribbon." *Daily Chronicle*

"Six blind babies from 'Sunshine House' performed on the drum, triangle and tambourine at the opening of the exhibition of the National Institute for the Blind. A happier, friendlier group of children one could not find anywhere, nor a healthier." *Daily News*

"No one visiting the exhibition can fail to appreciate how efficiently the blind are being aided." *Evening Standard*

"Everyone with a quarter of an hour to spare should look in at the exhibition and see what wonderful things the blind can do. The whole exhibition is wonderful evidence of the triumph of mind over matter, and it affords a splendid tonic to the pessimist. In fact, it might well be called the Optimists' Exhibition." *The Star*

"The National Institute for the Blind are giving demonstrations daily, showing how sightless workers compete in the open market and win their way not only in the cruder forms of work, such as mat and basket making, but in the highest intellectual pursuits." *Westminster Gazette*

It is hoped that a similar exhibition will be made an annual event, as we feel sure that by such means will the interest of the public be awakened and maintained.

Centralisation of Collections.

Efforts are being made to centralise collections on behalf of the blind, thus eliminating overlapping and reducing administrative costs. A comprehensive scheme to accomplish this is now under consideration, to which the Institute, as the principal party concerned, has expressed its general assent.

Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund.

Mention was made in our last report of the inauguration of this fund as a monument to the memory of Sir Arthur Pearson, late President and Hon. Treasurer of the National Institute, and particulars were given as to the eventual division of the results of the appeal. The fund is now closed, and we have received from the Organising Committee the sum of £9,339 17s. 9d., being the Institute's agreed portion. The cash has been invested, and will form a permanent endowment, to be named the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund, the interest only on the investment being used for current expenditure. The cordial thanks of the Council have been conveyed to the Organising Committee, and through them to the contributors to the fund.

A staff memorial to Sir Arthur Pearson has also been raised by the Council and staff of the National Institute. Of this, £400 has been invested, and the interest will be used for the benefit of blind persons in the service of the Institute, while with the remainder a mural tablet will be placed in a suitable position in the Institute.

Blind Musicians' Concert Party.

The Institute's Blind Musicians' Concert Party was organised by Lady (Arthur) Pearson, D.B.E., and under her direction has successfully raised a very considerable sum of money, most of which has been devoted to St. Dunstan's. The Concert Party has toured all over Great Britain, and has received wide appreciation from the general public and press. Recently, however, largely due to the fact that ballad concerts are not now receiving the patronage they formerly did, returns have so seriously fallen off, that it has been decided to discontinue the Blind Musicians' Concert Party as a money-raising activity. The members of the Concert Party have, however, received such excellent training under the auspices of Lady Pearson, and have acquired such wide experience as concert artistes, that they have decided to continue on a co-operative basis. Our warmest thanks are due to Lady Pearson for the magnificent work she has done in this direction, and to all those who have assisted her.

St. Dunstan's.

On the outbreak of war in August, 1914, a new field of action presented itself to the Council of the Institute. Realising the probability that many soldiers and sailors would lose their sight, the Council unanimously resolved to delegate powers to the Hon. Treasurer and Secretary-General to do all that was possible to help men who might be blinded in the service of their country. A committee was accordingly formed, and the Hon. Treasurer of the Institute, Sir Arthur (then Mr.)

Pearson was duly elected chairman, and the world knows the history of that committee's work, namely, the establishment of St. Dunstan's. Throughout the war the National Institute played a foremost part in collecting funds for St. Dunstan's by means of its widespread organisation, and in providing books and apparatus. During this period the special needs of the civilian blind were necessarily somewhat overshadowed by the wants of the war-blinded. Last year, however, the Council of the Institute, in view of the fact that the Institute had done everything possible to assist in establishing and stabilising St. Dunstan's work for blinded soldiers, considered it their duty henceforth to devote all their energies to the welfare of the civilian blind. Accordingly, the affiliation between the two institutions ceased, and St. Dunstan's and the National Institute are now entirely separate organizations. With reference to this separation the following announcement was issued over the signatures of Sir Washington Ranger, D.C.L., the then Chairman of the National Institute, and Captain Ian Fraser, C.B.E., Chairman of St. Dunstan's Care and After-Care Committees :—

From the inauguration of the work on behalf of Sailors and Soldiers blinded in the Great War to the present time the National Institute for the Blind has materially assisted St. Dunstan's by raising large sums of money towards the maintenance of its work.

The Committee of St. Dunstan's gratefully recognise the services that were rendered by the Institute in the foundation of St. Dunstan's and by many of its departments, which more particularly during the years of the war were of the utmost possible assistance to them in carrying on their work.

Co-operation between the two in regard to money-raising activities through the Institute's branch organisation, while it has been advantageous to both, has nevertheless led to some confusion in the public mind as to the exact functions of each organisation. Having regard to this fact, and in view of the increasingly pressing claims of the civilian blind community, which numbers nearly 35,000* in England and Wales alone, it has been decided that the Institute and St. Dunstan's will best serve the interests of the blind by making their own individual appeals for subscriptions and donations.

In future, therefore, with the exception of outstanding engagements, the branch organisation of the National Institute for the Blind will not collect funds for St. Dunstan's, though from time to time money-raising schemes of a national character may be conducted jointly.

It is sincerely hoped that this arrangement will in no way affect the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the two organisations.

In this connection we may repeat that should St. Dunstan's at any time in the future need the assistance of the National Institute such assistance will be whole-heartedly given.

The Institute includes in its work the care of ex-service men who have lost their sight, but have not been awarded pensions and are not therefore considered eligible for St. Dunstan's benefits. The Chairman of the Institute, Capt. E. B. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E., is making a special appeal for funds to help these men.

* Now over 40,000.

Blind Babies.

The problem of the blind baby has always been a most difficult one, and before the first Sunshine House was opened little of practical value was done by Government, municipal bodies or charitable institutions for the blind child under the age of five. Prior to the existence of Sunshine House at Chorley Wood, these heavily-handicapped little ones frequently lived in unhealthy surroundings, and were left to acquire undesirable habits which no later training could eradicate. The establishment of the Home, when 25 babies from all parts of the country were admitted, was the beginning of the solution of this problem. Since that time—nearly five years ago—the Home at Chorley Wood has been full, and now a second Home has been established at Southport, Lancashire. Forty-three new applicants have been received from all parts of the kingdom during the period under review. All of these cases have received most careful investigation, and it is difficult to give all, or even many, of the sad details of the lives of some of these little children. Twice, for example, emergency cases have been admitted, each attended by the most poignant and tragic circumstances. The mother of one of the little mites committed suicide on discovering that her baby was born irrecoverably blind. The Institute at once offered to take the motherless child into Sunshine House, with the result that he now is a bonny little fellow. A somewhat similar case is that of a baby whose mother, in addition to suicide, attempted the life of the child. To both these helpless little victims of terrible tragedies a new and happier life has now opened amidst beautiful surroundings and amongst happy and loving little playmates.

Since the establishment of the first Home every endeavour has been made to bring the care of the children and the training and educational methods adopted to a still higher standard. The health sheet for the year has been a record one. There have been no serious illnesses, and all small necessary operations have been carried out successfully.

With reference to the educational side, the standard of proficiency has been raised. Several of the older children show remarkable memory development, and many attractive means of inducing good memory by association of ideas have been introduced. All instruction with the exception of Braille is given in the form of kindergarten games. Children over four years learn Braille from Braillette boards, and remarkable progress has been made. Special lessons are given in eurhythmics, while Montessori methods, slightly modified to suit the requirements of very young children, are in use. Without doubt the very early training of the tactile sense will be of enormous advantage to the Sunshine babies through the rest of their lives.

There is no uniform type of child at Sunshine House. Each child is individual, and every effort is made by the staff to keep and develop such individuality. The quaint remarks and comments of the babies show an active and enquiring intelligence. One little fellow learnt a nursery rhyme ending "Cock-a-doodle-doo, I don't know what to do." He looked thoughtful for a moment, and then asked the teacher, "What does one do when one doesn't know what to do?" This, surely, is the working of a philosophical mind. Again, a little girl showed that she was gifted with powers of deduction. If her cocoa was too hot, more milk was put into it. One night at bathing time she found that the water was rather warmer than usual. She cried: "Oh, Nurse, you have forgotten to put in enough milk!"

During the summer months every advantage is taken of the spacious grounds. Meals are taken and lessons given out of doors.

The value of the training at Sunshine House is shown by the following extracts from letters received from heads of schools to which the children go after leaving the Home at the age of five:—

"I am glad to be able to express my appreciation of the 'Sunshine House' work as exemplified in Julia. I quote her often as showing what can be done if the *real* education of blind children is commenced early enough. She is bright, eager and receptive. Compared with some of the others, she seemed to need very little so-called teaching."

"Thanks to her training at 'Sunshine House,' Emily is far in advance of many children of her age."

"I am very pleased indeed to be able to give you a good account of Tommy. He is making excellent progress, and gives great promise of developing into a splendid fellow."

"Robert is a bright little fellow, and very happy."

"Harry is intelligent and well-informed for such a young child. He can memorise very easily."

Every effort is made to keep in touch with children after they leave Sunshine House, and where possible they are personally visited.

Apart from the actual work of Sunshine House, the National Institute does all that it possibly can for those now waiting to enter the new home at Southport, and for those who are ineligible for admission owing to the fact that they are either mentally or physically deficient in addition to blindness. Advice and instruction is given to mothers; arrangements made for medical examination, all expenses and fees being defrayed by the Institute. Convalescent treatment is frequently arranged; weekly grants have been allocated; parcels of clothing have been distributed, and special parcels including toys and sweets sent at Christmas.

To sum up, the work in connection with blind babies has greatly increased and is most successful in every direction. The care and training of blind babies is a national duty, and should appeal to the sympathy of all who have the interest of suffering childhood at heart.

The Second Blind Babies' Home.

In order to extend the Institute's work for blind babies so successfully initiated by the establishment in 1918 of Sunshine House, Chorley Wood, Herts., a further property has, as already mentioned, been acquired at Southport, Lancashire, at a cost of £4,500, including valuable fittings and fixtures. The house stands in its own grounds, and although overlooking the sea, occupies a sheltered position. Great care was exercised in selecting this property, over seventy places having been inspected. The Home is now practically ready for the reception of from 25 to 30 children, and the formal opening will probably take place early in October. We are grateful to the residents of Southport, who are evincing the keenest interest in the new Home.

Juvenile Education.

This department is devoted to the interests of blind children over five and under sixteen years of age. The total number of cases dealt with during the year amounts to 54, and the placing of the greater percentage of these in certified schools for the blind has been an adequate compensation for the labours attached thereto. The work of the department includes negotiations with Local Education Authorities, making arrangements for home instruction by means of the Home Teaching Society or voluntary workers, and advice with regard to the instruction of the mentally defective, etc.

Chorley Wood College for Blind Girls.

The number of pupils at this College, established in 1921 for the education of girls with little or no sight, is steadily increasing. Until the College has its full complement of pupils the cost per head must necessarily remain somewhat high, but every effort is being made to keep this down without lowering the standard of efficiency. Captain E. B. B. Towse, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute, is devoting special attention to raising funds to maintain the College, so that assistance from the general funds of the Institute will not be necessary. Their Majesties the King and Queen have graciously signified their approval of the objects of the College by a generous donation. Mr. J. H. Batty, the kind donor of the College, has made himself responsible for the upkeep of the garden and grounds.

The education given at the Chorley Wood College is similar to that provided at the big public schools. Through its means blind girls with

aspirations to succeed are enabled to advance in knowledge and independence, and have opened to them the happiness and comradeship of public school and University life.

Massage Branch.

The activities of this department increase steadily, and during the past few months important changes have taken place, more especially in regard to the Massage School. Arrangements are now complete for the training of women students, in addition to men civilian students, at the School of Massage which, since 1915, has been almost entirely reserved for the training of blinded soldiers from St. Dunstan's. Between 1915 and 1922 the training of civilians and women students was arranged, under the auspices of the National Institute, at outside massage schools recognised by the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, for whose certificates all blind students are prepared.

Fourteen students qualified during 1922-23 in Massage, Remedial Gymnastics and Medical Electricity, this number being comprised as follows :—

St. Dunstan's students	...	...	...	...	3
Civilian students	...	...	...	...	5
Women students (trained under the auspices of the National Institute at the London School of Massage up to 31st December, 1922)	...	...	...	...	6

As showing the helpfulness and utility of the Library section of the Massage Department, it is gratifying to report that letters are being constantly received from readers, expressing keen appreciation of the benefits they have received. The usefulness of the Massage Library extends to many parts of the British Empire.

Through the After-Care Section of the Massage Department, six hospital appointments were procured during 1922 for blind masseurs and masseuses, and, in addition, twelve have been helped to become established in private practices in different parts of the country. Substantial help has also been given or influenced in respect of apparatus to assist them to carry out their professional work.

The following are typical examples of the progress made by blind masseurs and masseuses through the help extended to them by the National Institute :—

A blind masseuse, directly after qualifying, proceeded to a town in the Midlands, where every assistance was given to her to build up a private practice. In addition to the medical profession being circularised, influential introductions to local people were obtained for her; also an appointment at the local hospital. In the short period of eight months this masseuse formed a good private connection, which is satisfactorily increasing, and her work at the local hospital is giving every satisfaction.

A blind masseur was helped to make a start in the west of England. Within a year he had formed a sufficiently good connection to open a private clinic of his own for the treatment of patients by massage and medical electricity.

SCENES ILLUSTRATIVE of of the NATIONAL INSTI



SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES STITUTE FOR THE BLIND.



A BLIND GIRL
READING AN
EMBOSSED BOOK



THREE PUPILS AT THE
CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE
FOR BLIND GIRLS.



A BLIND HOME TEACHER
DEMONSTRATING
NET BAG MAKING.

and the good progress which he made (which was brought about in no small degree by the help and influence of the National Institute) enabled him to come to an arrangement with an expert in X-ray work, who now shares his clinic, thus combining three most important branches of medical work.

Amongst the many contributions made by the National Institute to societies and agencies for the blind, mention should here be made of the substantial grant to the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, a body which is registered under the Board of Trade and licensed by the London County Council, and formed to protect and advance the interests of all qualified blind masseurs and masseuses.

After-Care of the Blind.

The relief of the necessitous blind has always been an important branch of the Institute's work. Although the blind in general have made vast strides during the last decades in becoming self-supporting, there are, and must always be, a considerable proportion dependent on the financial aid of institutions. It will be readily understood that the investigation of such cases is a highly specialized and difficult work, entailing systematic organization and constant supervision. Last year a total of 873 new cases was dealt with, and the number of visits made in carrying out this work amounted to 520. Gifts numbering 542, of the value of £952, have been provided. A total of £6,648 has been expended in relief, and training fees amounting to £1,954 have been paid, making a total direct financial disbursement of £8,602.

Though these figures prove that a vast amount of useful work has been performed, it is difficult to realize from figures merely the intrinsic value of the services this department has been able to render to the blind in all stations of life. Below are given a few brief extracts from a very large volume of correspondence, merely as illustrations of the appreciation which is felt by the thousands of blind persons on the department's register :—

E.B. writes :—" Many thanks for the valuable help you have rendered to me. The department has always been willing to assist whenever I have appealed, and I wish you continued success."

O.C. writes :—" I am sure you will be glad to hear that my employers are very pleased with my work, and I trust that I shall be able to continue to give them satisfaction. I was told last week, for example, that my employers were more than satisfied, and this remark has given me much encouragement. I am sure you will be glad to learn this, as it is a source of great pleasure to me and gratification to the National Institute who provided all the costs of my training."

The following message was received from a lady who recently lost her sight and for whom the After-Care department arranged visits to the National Institute for instructional purposes :—

" Both my husband and myself wish to express to the Superintendent of the After-Care department our appreciation of all his thought and kindness in my behalf during my stay with you at the National Institute. My dear brothers in Leicester are delighted. It will help me greatly in the future, the thoughts of my visits to you all. Everybody thinks I look much younger and infinitely better as a result of the care, consideration and instruction given to me."

J.M. says :—"I hardly know how to express my thanks for all you have done for me. Believe me, I shall ever be grateful for the kindness shown to me by the National Institute."

A communication from A.C. contains the following paragraph :—"I cannot thank you enough for your past kindness, and sincerely hope the day will come when I may be in a position to help you and the splendid work you have taken up by sending financial support."

These are typical instances of hundreds of communications received, and afford ample testimony as to the value of this branch of the Institute's work.

Home Teaching.

The work of visiting, teaching and assisting the blind in London and the adjacent counties has continued satisfactorily during the year. The number of blind persons visited was 5,301, and the number of visits paid amounted to 70,500 ; 47,905 books, magazines, etc., belonging to the National Library for the Blind, were distributed either by the home teachers or through the post. In addition to visiting and instructing the blind, the home teachers, of whom there are 37 blind and one sighted, seek out new cases, assisting them to obtain financial help, pensions, clothing, groceries, coal, etc.

Pupils are taught to read Braille and Moon, to typewrite, etc., and to acquire a knowledge of various home occupations such as chair caning, rug making, string-bag making and basket making. In close co-operation with this department is that of the Home Workers, the scope of which is dealt with below.

The disadvantage of having home teachers spread over a large area has been felt for some time. Accordingly, negotiations are now proceeding to transfer teachers, wherever possible, to local societies for the blind.

A separate report on the Home Teaching branch is published, and can be obtained on application.

Examination of Home Teachers.

With a view to raising the standard of home teachers, the College of Teachers of the Blind (the business of which is conducted gratuitously by the Institute, the Hon. Registrar being the Assistant Secretary, Mr. F. Ingle Stainsby) has conducted an examination which was held in London immediately prior to the publication of this report. Fifty-four candidates sat for this examination and 16 passed, of whom 7 are home teachers employed by the Institute in its Home Teaching department. Of these 7, all took honours, one in as many as five subjects out of six, and none in less than two.

Home Workers' Department.

In last year's report it was announced that the Institute had been approached by the Ministry of Health to undertake a Home Workers' Scheme for the Metropolitan district south of the Thames, and for the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire.

The services to be rendered to the blind include the following :--

- I The provision and maintenance of tools and equipment.
- II The supply of raw materials at cost price.
- III The supervision of the home worker and the systematic inspection of his work by competent visitors with a view to producing thoroughly saleable articles.
- IV Assistance in securing orders and marketing his goods. This will take various forms, *e.g.*, by private retail sales to local users ; by securing the customs of public bodies ; by organising sales of work, etc. Close co-operation with associations, societies, institutions and agencies for the blind operating in the district in which the blind worker lives will probably be found to be the very best means of helping him to dispose of his goods.
- V Augmentation of earnings as far as funds will permit. It is an established fact that blindness handicaps a manual worker to the extent of at least 50 per cent. in his earning capacity : hence the necessity of making up this deficiency at least to some extent.

After careful consideration, and in view of the very urgent needs of home workers, it has been decided to accept this additional responsibility. The area embraced by the scheme is very extensive, and considerable time must elapse before the work is in full operation. The matter, however, is well in hand. A superintendent has been appointed, and 92 workers have, up to the present time, been included in the scheme. It is estimated that eventually it will benefit at least 150 blind workers.

It is necessary to point out that the scheme can only succeed if, by its means, regular employment can be secured for home workers. In order to ensure this, all interested in the welfare of the blind in the previously mentioned districts should make a point of purchasing such goods as brushes, baskets, mats, socks, stockings, etc., from home workers in their neighbourhood, or from the Home Workers' department of the Institute in Great Portland Street, W. To give an impetus to sales, it is hoped that in the near future a motor van will be procured which will tour throughout the districts covered by the scheme, thus bringing before presumable purchasers the handiwork of the blind.

Dickens Fellowship Home.

A large house named "Bannow" at St. Leonards-on-Sea was, during the war, provided by the Dickens Fellowship primarily for the benefit of soldiers and sailors blinded in the War, but with the stipulation that, when no longer required for this purpose, it should revert to the Institute.

The Committee of St. Dunstan's have now intimated that they have no further use for "Bannow," and the opinion of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, Ministry of Health, as to the future

use of the building is being sought. It is felt that it might be adapted as a home for (1) physically defective blind persons who are crippled or suffering from some defect, such as paralysis, weak heart, senility, etc., which is not amenable to medical treatment, and (2) deaf-blind, or deaf and dumb blind persons.

The Home could accommodate 45 such persons and the necessary staff.

Chester—Guest House for the Blind.

The opening of this Guest House at Chester was fully detailed in last year's report. The Home has enabled the Institute to provide for refined and educated blind people of slender means, for whom there was no other suitable accommodation in the country. Among the guests recently admitted were a Baptist minister, a secretary and a draper. Guests contribute the maximum amount they can afford towards their maintenance in the Home. There are now 26 guests at "Hoole Bank" —17 women and 9 men.

A number of local residents render very valuable service by reading to the guests, accompanying them for walks, and by sending valuable gifts in kind to the Home. To all such helpers cordial thanks for their kind co-operation are offered.

Brighton Home for Blind Women.

The average number of blind women in residence during the year at this Home was 18. In addition to accommodation for this number, there is one temporary bed which was in constant demand. Unfortunately all requests for accommodation could not be met. Much help is given by voluntary readers and by ladies who very kindly accompany the inmates for walks, to entertainments, concerts, etc. Our thanks are tendered to all giving this ready and sympathetic help, which is very deeply appreciated.

The health of the women has, on the whole, been good. Two deaths have occurred during the year.

Clifton Home for Blind Women.

This Home, established in 1874, and taken over by the National Institute in 1920, provides for 12 blind women, and has been full all the year. Inmates must be women over 40 years of age, and in good health.

A separate report of this Home is published, and can be obtained on application.

Blind Women's Hostel.

This Hostel at 40, Langham Street, London, W., continues to provide accommodation for 35 blind women, about half of whom are

employed at the Institute as stenographers, telephonists, stereotypists, etc., the remainder having secured posts with business firms in London. Blind visitors to the Metropolis, from whom many appreciative letters have been received, are also allowed to use the Hostel.

The atmosphere is a homely one, and there are practically no restrictions. The women are free to receive visitors, and to go in and out in accordance with their inclination.

The health of the household has been excellent.

Assignment of Inventors' Rights.

Captain Ian Fraser, Chairman of St. Dunstan's, has assigned to the National Institute his rights in connection with the "F.H." Invisible Braille Writer and a Galvanometer; Mr. A. Howlett, formerly the Institute's engineer, has assigned his rights in connection with the above-mentioned Braille Writer and with the Stainsby-Wayne Upward Braille Writer; and Mr. Henry Stainsby, Secretary-General of the Institute, his rights in connection with the last-named machine.

Information Bureau.

The Information and Statistical Bureau continues to extend its sphere of usefulness to all those interested in the blind. The very large volume of matter already collected has been largely augmented during the year, and an up-to-date system of filing renders such information available at all times. The number of special cards dealing with organization and work for the blind in different countries and in past and present times now amounts approximately to 6,000, including particulars of 1,437 institutions, societies and agencies for the blind throughout the world.

Resignations.

It was with deep regret that the Council received the resignation of Sir Washington Ranger, D.C.L., as Chairman of the Executive Council. For more than sixty years Sir Washington has himself experienced the handicap of blindness, which he has largely overcome, and proved once and for all that sightless persons may qualify for, and may occupy, the highest positions in professional life. His brilliant career at Oxford and his subsequent success in establishing an extensive practice as a solicitor make him a distinguished personality in the world of the blind. Although living an extremely busy life in the pursuit of his profession, he yet found time to be actively interested in the cause of others similarly handicapped. To enumerate his activities in this direction would fill a volume; it must here suffice to say that in addition to his association with the National Institute, he was an active member of the Committees of Worcester College for blind boys, the College of Teachers of the Blind, Barclay School for Blind Girls, the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, etc.

The cordial good wishes of the Council and staff of the Institute go with Sir Washington on his retirement.

Captain Ian Fraser, C.B.E., has resigned as a member of the Standing Committee and the Executive Council. In receiving his resignation the Council placed on record their warm appreciation of the services Captain Fraser had given to the Institute. His keen interest in the cause of the blind and his intimate knowledge of their needs rendered his services and assistance of immense value.

Appointments.

Captain E. B. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council, has been appointed Chairman; also to be the Institute's representative on the Central Council of the London Blind (L.C.C.), in succession to Sir Washington Ranger; Sir Michael O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., and Mr. H. J. Wagg have been appointed members of the Executive Council and of the Standing Committee, and Captain W. J. Voss has been appointed a member of the Executive Council.

Obituary.

With deep regret we record the deaths of two gentlemen who rendered conspicuous service to the Institute:—

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Northcliffe, Vice-President of the Institute.

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D., Vice-President of the Institute.

Statements of Account.

Audited statements of account are appended to this report. It will be noticed that these are given in a somewhat different form than heretofore. This new form has been adopted in order to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health; but in order that those interested may be enabled to compare this year's accounts with those of the previous year, the revenue and expenditure account has been given as a supplement in similar form to that included in last year's report.

We hope that a perusal of this Report will encourage those who have so generously and consistently supported the Institute in the past to continue that support, and that it may be an inducement to new friends to join hands with us in our earnest endeavour to improve the condition of the blind.

In conclusion, we desire to express our heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for the success which has been vouchsafed to us, and we rely upon His guidance in all our future efforts.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 31st March, 1923

BLIND WOMEN'S HOSTEL, BRIGHTON

GUEST-HOUSE FOR THE AGED BLIND, HOOLE BANK, CHESTER

RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR BLIND WOMEN

HOME FOR BLIND BABIES

CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE

GREATER LONDON FUND

HOME WORKERS DEPARTMENT

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT

GENERAL CHARITY FUND

INVESTMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

BALANCE SHEET: GENERAL ACCOUNT

Supplementary:

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: GENERAL ACCOUNT

BLIND WOMEN'S HOSTEL, BRIGHTON
Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1923

GUEST-HOUSE FOR THE AGED BLIND, HOOLE BANK, CHESTER
Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1923

RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR BLIND WOMEN
Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1923

	EXPENDITURE		INCOME		£ s. d.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
To Salaries of Matron, Servants, etc.	322	10	1	By Receipts for Maintenance	...	..
Administration Expenses	87	10	9		...	..
Provisions	1,248	15	5	Grant from Ministry of Health	...	169 10 0
Other Household Expenses	7	17	7	Other Receipts	...	...
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephones	759	3	0		...	13 6
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	282	5	3	Balance carried to General Charity Fund	...	519 18 8
Repairs	92	18	6	Account	...	...
Renewals	55	9	0		...	...
Medical Charges	3	5	9		...	...
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	30	7	7		...	...
Laundry	249	11	1		...	...
Travelling Expenses	1	9	0		...	...
	<hr/>		<hr/>		£3,141 3 0	

HOME FOR BLIND BABIES

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1923

CHORLEY WOOD COLLEGE
(For Girls with little or no Sight)
Account for the Year ended 31st March

This item includes the Traching Staff's Salaries for the Spring Term, 1922, which should have been included in the previous Year's Account and would be carried forward in the General Charity Fund Account.

GREATER LONDON FUND

Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 31st March, 1923

Cr.

	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Balance—Cash at Bank	2,734	10	8			
	Cash on Hand	34	8	1			
					2,768	18	9
Annual Subscriptions		139	3	6			
Donations		6,564	7	11			
Collections:—							
Boxes		891	6	8			
Offeraries		1,249	18	6			
Flag Days		5,945	15	6			
Bazaars, Lectures, etc.		2,308	19	8			
House - to - House Collections		7,819	12	1			
Offices, Factories, etc., Employees		14,751	3	4			
Sundry Receipts		8	12	2			
					32,975	7	11
					39,678	19	4
By	Secretaries and Clerical Staff Salaries:—						
	Blind				1,711	14	11
	Sighted				2,309	14	6
	Canvassers' Wages:—						
	Blind				4,821	9	6
	Sighted				754	16	6
	House-to-House Collection:—						
	Blind				5,576	6	0
	Sighted						
	Canvassers' Travelling Expenses:—						
	Blind				2,742	4	2
	Sighted						
	House-to-House Collectors' Travelling Expenses:—						
	Blind				479	7	5
	Sighted				154	9	11
	House-to-House Collectors' Travelling Expenses:—						
	Blind				194	9	7
	Sighted				131	18	0
	Sighted Guides Wages and Travelling Expenses:—						
	Blind				2,615	14	7
	Sighted						
	National Health and Unemployment Insurance:—						
	Blind				223	17	5
	Sighted						
	Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage						
					2,230	18	1
	Carried forward						
					£18,370	14	7

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	42,447 18 1	
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	Brought forward	18,310 14 7
Collecting Boxes, Flag Days, Bazaars, etc.	...	515 19 9
Legal Expenses, etc.	...	1,455 7 1
		180 2 1
		<u>*20,522 3 6</u>
Allocations to participating Societies:—		
National Institute for the Blind	10,000	0 0
Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind	...	£2,648 12 5
Add Expenses of Administration	...	2 2
London Association for the Blind		<u>2,648 14 7</u>
The London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind	1,804	0 8
Blind Employment Factory	1,378	8 0
Barclay Workshop for Blind Women	747	1 6
The Workshop for the Blind of Kent	624	18 2
West London Workshops for the Blind	266	12 9
Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind	1,000	0 0
BALANCE—Cash at Bank	...	661 18 6
Cash on Hand	...	263 16 1
		<u>925 14 7</u>
		<u>£42,447 18 1</u>

* Of this Amount £12,000 has been expended in Salaries and Wages to the blind and their guides.

G. F. MOWATT, Hon. Treasurer } Members of the Executive
HENRY J. WAGG } Council of the National
Institute for the Blind

We have examined the above Account with the books and vouchers of the Fund, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith, and in our opinion correct.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

58 COLEMAN STREET, E.C. 2.
21st July, 1923.

HOME WORKERS DEPARTMENT
Account from 1st October, 1922, to 31st March, 1923

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		<u>INCOME</u>	
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
To Salaries and Wages	... ...	234 8 7	By Sales
Printing, Stationery and Postage	... ...	13 2 0	Allocation from Bailey Bequest
Travelling Expenses	... ...	32 11 11	Ministry of Health Grant (payment in advance) 500 0 0
Purchases	... ...	109 9 3	Stock at 31st March, 1923
Purchase of Motor Cycle and Side Car	...	120 6 9	
Administration Expenses...	... ...	68 19 8	
Balance carried to General Charity Fund Account...	... ... ... ...	38 2 7	
			<u>£617 0 9</u>

PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT
Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1923

GENERAL CHARITY FUND

Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1923

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
ORDINARY	MANAGEMENT	ORDINARY	Subscriptions and Donations
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries ...	7,471 18 0	Subscriptions and Donations ...	25,367 0 8
Auditors' Fees ...	312 15 0	E. W. Arundel, Esq. ...	50 0 0
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage ...	3,047 16 0	Mrs. F. Anderson ...	140 1 3
Alterations and Repairs ...	975 18 6	Major Thomas Boit (balance) ...	100 0 0
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	2,747 11 6	Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke ...	100 0 0
Travelling Expenses ...	544 10 1	Mrs. E. F. Crockett (balance) ...	20 13 4
Sundries ...	1,877 9 7	Miss Emily B. Dashwood ...	50 0 0
	<u>16,977 18 8</u>	Miss Alice Fisher ...	36 12 9
		Miss Sarah L. Fulford ...	25 0 0
		J. C. Geiselbrecht, Esq. ...	795 13 0
		T. L. Green, Esq. ...	100 0 0
		Miss Florence Jane le Quesne ...	300 0 0
		B. K. Morton, Esq. ...	90 0 0
		R. L. O'Brien, Esq. ...	30 0 0
		Mrs. Mary Jane Relf ...	225 0 0
		Miss Mary Shaw ...	1,430 6 7
		Frederick Smith, Esq. ...	305 15 0
		Mrs. Margaret Stewart ...	250 0 0
		Michael Wetherley, Esq. ...	75 0 0
		Thomas Windsor, Esq. ...	2,047 11 3
			<u>6,171 13 2</u>
COLLECTIONS—			
OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS			
Blind Collectors		Boxes ...	7,100 3 4
Wages and Allowances	25,553 16 10	Offeraries ...	6,065 2 7
Sighted Collectors		Flag Days ...	19,187 18 3
Wages and Allowances	25,553 16 10	Bazaars, Lectures, etc. ...	26,184 3 3
Blind Collectors		Bradford Sportsmen's Effort ...	1,740 0 0
Travelling Expenses	4,603 7 6	House to House Collectors ...	22,518 3 3
Sighted Collectors		Employees, Offices, Factories, etc. ...	31,137 1 3
Travelling Expenses	694 8 7		<u>113,932 11 11</u>
Other Salaries and Wages—Blind ...	1,860 8 3		
Carried forward	<u>£34,698 3 10</u>	<u>16,977 18 8</u>	<u>£145,471 5 9</u>

* For Note—see next page.

	Brought forward	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Other Salaries and Wages—Sighted	34,698	3	10	16,977	18	8								145,471	5	9
Sighted Guides	13,570	5	7													
Wages and Travelling Expenses	6,875	0	0													
Other Travelling Expenses	3,569	14	1													
Chaplains' Salaries and Expenses	2,615	16	5													
National Health and Unemployment Insurance :																
Blind	...	...	528	17	5											
Sighted	...	...	374	13	2											
Branch Office Expenses :																
Alterations and Repairs	106	4	10													
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	677	0	4													
Rent, Rates, Taxes	2,625	0	4													
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	11,199	18	1													
Collecting Boxes, Flag Days	6,893	13	2													
Sundries	1,575	10	7													
Proportion of Head Office Expenses charged to Collection	4,332	7	0													
Wages	2,254	4	11													
Carried forward	£3,254	4	11	106,620	3	6										
Carried forward	£152,001	19	11													

£152,001 19 11

Carried forward

* Of this item and that marked on the previous page the sum of £38,016 has been expended in Salaries and Wages to the Blind and their Guides.

£ s. d.
152,001 19 11

Brought forward
Brought forward

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,254	4	11	106,620	3	6			
Training Fees to									
Institutions	1,954	12	1						
Higher Education	828	0	4						
Relief to Necessitous									
Blind	6,648	2	3						
Home teachers outside the area of									
the Home Teaching Society	1,177	0	8						
Juvenile Education	438	5	0						
Research	80	7	6						
Massage	1,660	9	1						
Grants, Allocations and Apportionments (in addition to allocations of £11,000 from the Greater London Fund, see page 19) to Local Institutions (for list, see Schedule in body of Report, page 16) ...	28,525	12	3						
Armitage Fund for the Employment of Blind Writers	179	18	6						
LEGACIES — SPECIAL BEQUESTS FOR BRAILLE LITERATURE									
J. C. Geiselsbrecht, Esq.	£795	13	0						
Miss Mary Shaw	1,430	6	7						
	2,225	19	7						
	46,972	12	2						
	153,592	15	8						
	£153,592	15	8						

Carried forward

£152,001 19 11

Carried forward

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

Brought forward 12,294 18 10 153,592 15 8

Leeds Embossed

Book Fund:

Amount Expended
on Goods sup-
plied to Leeds

Institution ... 44 4 5

Balance carried to
Balance Sheet ... 24 3 11

OTHER EXPENSES:

Preliminary Expenses—Homes
for Blind Babies, Southport ...

Legal and Professional Charges ... 220 1 4

Interest on New Building, etc. ... 4,164 1 5

9

BALANCE DEFICIT FROM HOMES

ACCOUNTS:

Guest House for the Aged Blind,
Hoole Bank, Chester ... 1,208 5 10

Residential Club for Blind
Women ... 519 18 8

Chorley Wood College for Girls
with little or no sight ... 3,241 3 5

Blind Women's Hostel, Brighton
Blind Babies Home, Chorley
Wood ... 631 9 4

2,675 16 7

8,276 13 10

Less Home Workers a/c... 38 2 7

8,238 11 3

DEFICIT FROM PUBLICATIONS

11,215 7 4

AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF:

Freeholds, Leaseholds and
Freehold Ground Rent ... 23,361 5 0

Sunshine House ... 628 7 5

23,989 12 5

DEPRECIATION:

Furniture, Fixtures and
Equipment ... 1,295 16 2

Sunshine House ... 172 18 7

1,468 14 9

£215,484 16 2

Brought forward

215,484 16 2

GENERAL ACCOUNT
INVESTMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNTS
31st March, 1923

For General Purposes—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Freehold Ground Rents ...	4,016	0	0			
Freehold Properties ...	25,705	15	5			
	<hr/>					
	29,721	15	5			
Leasehold Properties ...	4,378	2	6			
	<hr/>					
	34,099	17	11			

Investments—

2½% Annuities ...	81	12	0
2½% Annuities ...	15	0	0
4% Government Cape of Good Hope, 1923 ...	141	0	0
2½% Consols ...	117	1	9
6% Commonwealth Oil Corporation, Ltd., Non-Cumulative Income Debenture Stock ...	15	16	2
3½% Conversion Loan ...	2,565	18	11
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity, 1957, Class A ...	10	0	0
3½% Egyptian Government Preference Stock ...	138	15	0
5½% Exchequer Bonds, 1925 ...	597	0	0
5% Rentes, 1921 ...	128	0	0
5% Great Western Railway Guaranteed Stock ...	196	8	5
5% Great Western Railway Preference Stock ...	343	7	6
Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Preference Stock ...	247	5	0
Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Ordinary Stock ...	555	0	0
3% India Stock ...	217	3	0
3½% India Stock ...	112	0	0
2½% India Stock ...	175	0	0
3% Local Loan, 1912 ...	212	0	0
4% London and North Western Railway Preference Stock ...	757	18	3
4% London and North Eastern Railway Second Preference Stock ...	264	12	6
5% London and North Eastern Railway Preferred Ordinary Stock ...	123	5	0
London and North Eastern Railway Deferred Ordinary Stock ...	40	12	0
2½% Midland Railway Debentures ...	320	4	10
2½% Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, 1919-49 ...	121	11	0
3% Metropolitan Water "B" Stock ...	15	18	0
Metropolitan District and London Electric Railways Joint Power House Rent Charge Stock ...	780	0	0
Metropolitan Railway Consolidated Stock ...	214	5	0
Metropolitan Railway Surplus Lands Stock ...	108	18	0
5% National War Bonds, 1927 ...	332	10	0
5% National War Bonds, 1924 ...	1,115	10	0
3% New Zealand Stock, 1945 ...	193	6	8
5½% New South Wales, 1922-27 Inscribed Stock ...	93	0	0
3½% New South Wales, 1924 ...	282	18	9
4% New South Wales, 1933 ...	276	0	0
3% Nottingham Corporation Irredeemable Stock ...	81	13	4
3½% War Stock, 1925-8 ...	127	10	0
5% War Stock, 1929-47 ...	5,213	18	4

16,331 19 5

£50,431 17 4

GENERAL ACCOUNT
INVESTMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNTS
31st March, 1923

For General Purposes—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Freehold Ground Rents	4,016	0	0			
Freehold Properties	25,705	15	5			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	29,721	15	5			
Leasehold Properties	4,378	2	6			
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	34,099	17	11			

Investments—

2½% Annuities	81	12	0
2½% Annuities	15	0	0
4% Government Cape of Good Hope, 1923 ...	141	0	0
2½% Consols	117	1	9
6% Commonwealth Oil Corporation, Ltd., Non- Cumulative Income Debenture Stock	15	16	2
3½% Conversion Loan	2,565	18	11
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity, 1957, Class A ...	10	0	0
3½% Egyptian Government Preference Stock ...	138	15	0
5½% Exchequer Bonds, 1925	597	0	0
5% Rentes, 1921	128	0	0
5% Great Western Railway Guaranteed Stock ...	196	8	5
5% Great Western Railway Preference Stock ...	343	7	6
Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Preference Stock ...	247	5	0
Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Ordinary Stock ...	555	0	0
3% India Stock	217	3	0
3½% India Stock	112	0	0
2½% India Stock	175	0	0
3% Local Loan, 1912	212	0	0
4% London and North Western Railway Preference Stock	757	18	3
4% London and North Eastern Railway Second Preference Stock	264	12	6
5% London and North Eastern Railway Preferred Ordinary Stock	123	5	0
London and North Eastern Railway Deferred Ordinary Stock	40	12	0
2½% Midland Railway Debentures	320	4	10
2½% Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, 1919-49 ...	121	11	0
3% Metropolitan Water "B" Stock	15	18	0
Metropolitan District and London Electric Railways Joint Power House Rent Charge Stock	780	0	0
Metropolitan Railway Consolidated Stock	214	5	0
Metropolitan Railway Surplus Lands Stock ...	108	18	0
5% National War Bonds, 1927	332	10	0
5% National War Bonds, 1924	1,115	10	0
3% New Zealand Stock, 1945	193	6	8
5½% New South Wales, 1922-27 Inscribed Stock ...	93	0	0
3½% New South Wales, 1924	282	18	9
4% New South Wales, 1933	276	0	0
3% Nottingham Corporation Irredeemable Stock ...	81	13	4
3½% War Stock, 1925-8	127	10	0
5% War Stock, 1929-47	5,213	18	4
	<hr/>		

16,331 19 5

£50,431 17 4

BALANCE SHEET, GENERAL ACCOUNT,
31st March, 1923

Dr.

Gr.

Capital Account for Building and Equipment—

Blind Babies Fund—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 6,283 14 3
Transfer from Accumulated Funds 7,141 9 8

13,425 3 11

St. Dunstan's Capital Account—

Investments held in Trust ... 4,793 4 8

Loan Account on New Building 204-206 Gr. Portland Street

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 62,025 0 0
Amount advanced for year ended 31st March, 1923 ... 10,923 9 5

72,948 9 5

Repaid ... 2,600 0 0
70,348 9 5

(Secured on Mortgage of Property, Great Portland Street)

Reserve for Repairs and Renewals—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 2,000 0 0
Transfer to Accumulated Funds ... 2,000 0 0

Accumulated Funds—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 123,236 7 9
Add Transfer Capital

Accounts :

Building and Equipment ... 1,096 1 9

Reserve for Repairs and Renewals ... 2,000 0 0

3,096 1 9

126,332 9 6

Less Transfer to Capital Accounts :

General Purposes ... 4,343 9 1
do. Blind Babies Fund ... 10 0 0

Buildings and Equipment, Blind Babies Fund ... 7,141 9 8

Investments, specifically appropriated ... 19,481 7 1

Endowments ... 2,017 11 0

Balance of General Charity Fund ... 43,268 12 5

76,262 9 3*

* (Included in this figure is £9,242 10s. 4d. on account of Blind Babies Fund)

Sunshine House, Chorley Wood, Freehold—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 6,283 14 3
Less written off ... 628 7 5
5,655 6 10

Furniture and Equipment—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 3,432 17 9

Additions ... 25 14 4

Less Depreciation ... 3,458 12 1
172 18 7

Sunshine House, Southport—

Freehold ... 4,484 3 7

St. Dunstan's Investments, as per contra—

5% War Stock, 1929-1947 ... 13,425 3 11
4,793 4 8

New Building, 204-6 Great Portland Street, W.—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 60,405 0 10

Additions to 31st March, 1923 ... 12,543 8 7

Less written off ... 72,948 9 5
10,942 5 5

62,006 4 0

Mortgages—

Balance on 31st March, 1922 ... 8,123 15 0

Additions ... 100 0 0

Less amounts paid off ... 8,223 15 0
2,350 0 0

5,873 15 0

Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment and Motor Cars at Branches, Homes and Hostels—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 12,010 9 11

Additions ... 1,134 16 4

Less Depreciation ... 13,145 6 3
900 4 2

12,245 2 1

Livestock Account—

Chorley Wood College ... 20 0 0

Sunshine House, Chorley Wood ... 4 10 0

24 10 0

Guest House for Aged Blind, Hoole Bank, Chester—

Balance at 31st March, 1922 ... 8,869 9 7

Additions ... 250 0 0

Less written off ... 9,119 9 7
911 19 0

8,207 10 7

Stock valued by Officials of the Institute—

Publications Account ... 30,259 12 3

Printing, Propaganda, Stationery, etc. ... 2,920 14 2

Home Workers Account ... 59 8 2

33,239 14 7

Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances

5,815 19 5

£294,788 2 1

£294,788 2 1

G. F. MOWATT, Hon. Treasurer
HENRY J. WAGG

Members of the
Executive Council

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and that in our opinion the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1923, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Institute's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shewn by the books of the Institute.

58 COLEMAN STREET, E.C. 2,
21st July, 1923.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: GENERAL ACCOUNT

for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1923

(This Supplementary Account, similar in form to that of last year, is inserted with a view to facilitate a comparison with last year's figures, as this year's Accounts are presented in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health)

	<u>REVENUE.</u>		<u>EXPENDITURE.</u>
To Subscriptions, Donations, Collections, etc.	£ 11,433 7 6	By Salaries and Wages to Blind and Sighted Employees and Officials	£ 15,269 7 7
Greater London Fund Allocation	10,000 0 0	Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	1,969 13 11
Remittances from Branches, after payment of expenses (includes Bradford Sportsmen's Effort £1,740)	31,851 9 5	Fuel, Light, Water and Power	723 11 3
Grant from Ministry of Health	4,935 13 11	Repairs and Maintenance to Premises and Machinery	1,313 17 9
		Illustrations and Publicity	1,882 2 5
		Ministry of Health Grant, allocated as follows:—	
		Blind Women's Hostel, Brighton	160 0 7
		Guest House for the Aged Blind, Hoole Bank, Chester	265 19 11
		Residential Club for Blind Women	169 10 0
		Moon Society	655 4 0
		Clifton Home for Blind Women	225 8 5
		Home Workers	500 0 0
		Braille Production	2,959 11 0
Income Tax refunded	176 19 7	Postage and Carriage	4,935 13 11
Income from Investments	1,355 17 3	Cleaning, Caretakers, etc.	968 14 3
		Professional Charges	924 11 1
		Records Department	532 16 4
		Stationery, Books and Sundries	234 14 1
		General Expenses	1,337 9 7
		Payments from Special Bequests, —	
		Salomon Bequest	2,636 4 7
		Braille Production	500 0 0
Income from Special Investments:—			
Salomon Bequest	500 0 0		
Bailey Bequest	559 6 4		
	<u>559 6 4</u>	<u>1,059 6 4</u>	<u>£60,812 14 0</u>
Carried forward			Carried forward
			£33,228 16 9

	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Brought forward	66,931	11	10				38	514	15	6		
Massage Branch							1,572	10	4			
Expenses on After-Care of Blind Persons	...	...	...						
Grants, Allocations and Apportionments (in addition to allocations of £11,000 from the Greater London Fund, see page 19) to Institutions (for list see Schedule in body of Report, page 16)	...	...	...	2,225	7	5						
Value of Free Distribution of Books, Apparatus, etc., including Books, etc., to the value of £1,733 7s. 7d. supplied to the National Library for the Blind	...	...	...						
Balances from Homes and Hostels:												
Blind Women's Hostel, Brighton							631	9	4			
Guest House for the Aged Blind,												
Hoole Bank, Chester	...	...	...				1,208	5	10			
Residential Club for Blind Women	...	...	...						
Chorley Wood College for Blind Girls	...	...	...				519	18	8			
Home for Blind Babies	...	...	...				3,241	3	5			
							2,675	16	7			
<i>Less Home Workers</i>	...	...	...				8,276	13	10			
							38	2	7			
Relief to Necessitous Blind, including Augmentation of Wages	...	...	...							8,238	11	3
Paper, Printing, Binding Materials, including Watches, Typewriters, Apparatus, etc.	...	...	...							9,902	7	2
										14,906	18	9
Carried forward	£94,451	9	8				£113,789	0	6			

	Brought forward			Brought forward		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blind Babies Fund:—	94,451	9	8			
Donations and Collections	...			8,499	15	4
Legacies:—				100	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Clark	...			36	12	9
Miss Alice Fisher	...			300	0	0
Miss Florence Jane le Quesne	...			11	5	0
Sale of Livestock	...			62	3	5
Interest on Deposit	...					
Fund:—				436	12	9
Postage and Carriage	...			109	12	2
Publicity, Printing & Stationery	...			536	17	0
Salaries and Wages	...			766	9	1
Flag Days, Bazaars, etc.	...			247	19	5
Rent, Rates and Taxes	...			63	9	1
Travelling Expenses	...			61	19	2
Sundries	...			51	12	0
Management Expenses				1,837	17	11
Preliminary Expenses,				607	4	6
House, Southport	...					
Depreciation	...			232	4	10
Furniture, Fittings & Equipment				1,295	16	2
Sunshine House Equipment	...			172	18	7
Plant	...			484	10	6
Amounts Written off Leases of:—				1,953	5	3
Freeholds	...			...
Sunshine House	...			23,361	5	0
				628	7	5
				23,989	12	5

Balance carried to Balance Sheet—
General Account

43,268 12 5

£146,729 18 7

Subscribers are invited to sign, detach, and return to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, 224-6-8 Great Portland Street, W.1, the annexed Bankers' Order for the payment of their Annual Subscription. In this way all future trouble in renewing the payment is avoided, and the Bankers will pay the amount direct without further order.

This Order can be withdrawn at any time.



BANKERS' ORDER

Date 19

Name of Bankers.....

Branch

Pay to the Account of the National Institute for the Blind, at THE WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd. (Harley Street Branch, 154 Harley Street, W.1), my Subscription of now, and continue to pay the amount yearly on the 1st of in each year until further notice, without application.

Signature

Address

Place
for
Stamp.

To the Hon. Treasurers of the

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

224, 226 & 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1

I have pleasure in assisting the above Institute in the following manner:—

Annual Subscription	...	...	:	:
Annual Subscription increased by			:	:	
Donation	...	...	...	:	:
			£	:	:

Enclosed, please find

value

(Name)

(Please state whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc.)

(Address)

Cheques should be made payable to the "National Institute for the Blind," and crossed "The Westminster Bank, Ltd."

Form of Bequest

The following Form of Bequest is recommended to those who may be desirous of assisting the Institute by way of Legacies.

I give and bequeath to the National Institute for the Blind, 224-6-8 Great Portland Street, London, W.I, the sum of

.....
free of Duty, to be applied for the general purposes of the said Institute, the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institute to be a good discharge for such Legacy.

N.B.—By the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, Property of all kinds, including Land of any tenure, and also Money lent on Mortgage and the securities therefor, may now lawfully be given to Charitable Institutions by Will.